



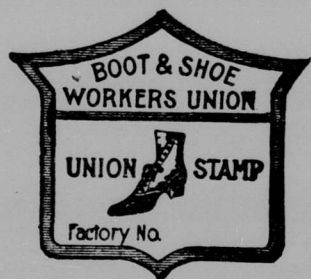
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 19, 1915.

DANGERS OF SHIFTING DUTIES.
WEINSTOCK URGES CONTROL.
POWER OF OUR COURTS.
ADVANTAGES OF HIGH DUES.
VOCATIONAL TRAINING SOCIETY.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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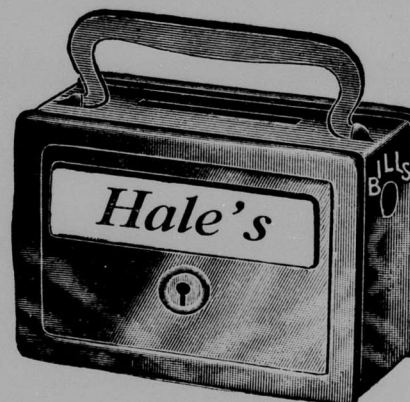
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❖ ❖ Dangers of Shifting Duties ❖ ❖

Two methods have been devised for dealing with the wrongs and injustice that have been imposed upon the workers. Some have put their faith in party political action and have trusted the solution of labor problems to legislation. Others have based all action upon the principle that free workers must never delegate to outside authority ultimate control over determining condition and terms of personal relations between employers and employees, but the workers themselves must assume responsibility for their own welfare.

Those who advocate the first method are the parliamentarians who propose to secure reforms through enacting laws to establish desired purposes. The laws must be made by the official lawmakers and enforced by the administrative agents of the State. The people vitally affected by the legislation have indirect control, if any, over the formulation and enforcement of the regulation. Responsibility for ultimate results is shifted.

Those who advocate the second method are the trade unionists who subordinate political action to economic activity. They hold that the key to industrial freedom, which is real freedom for the working people, is maintenance of strong, virile, resourceful economic organizations, aware of their power and using it most effectively. They hold that unions which let go ultimate control over industrial welfare, stultify initiative, weaken the fighting force of the trade unionists, and hence undermine their power physically, politically and socially.

Events during the past year prove that legislation does not "settle" things, that legislative action not only is not final but increases the difficulties that confront workers in controlling matters affecting their own interests.

The members of the organized labor movement of the State of Washington have been consuming their energies in efforts to have the economic demands, rights, and privileges taken care of by State legislation. But now the president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, E. P. Marsh, laments the fact that the State now has the most reactionary legislature which it has seen in years. He states that labor is

unable to take advantage of an unusual opportunity to establish a State system of employment agencies and makes this significant assertion: "We are going to have to fight as well to hold labor legislation now upon the statute books and to make our initiative machinery more workable than it is at present." These exponents of legislative action to secure the demands of workers are finding out that a law secured at one session of the legislature may be absolutely undone at the next and that many vexatious and vicious restrictions may be imposed upon workers by scheming politicians who as office-holders in the legislature are able to follow their own reactionary ideas or are susceptible to the blandishments of the oppressors of labor.

What the Washington workers have experienced has been the experience of the workers of Massachusetts. Only a few weeks ago Governor Walsh of Massachusetts had the temerity to recommend that the labor laws of Massachusetts be suspended so as to enable the industries to take advantage of the unusual opportunities afforded by the terrible European war. In order to serve the interests of the manufacturers the Governor of the State urged the revival of the ancient practice that the Stuart rulers of England exercised under their claim to the divine right of kings.

When necessary and humane laws are threatened with repeal by reactionary legislatures and with suspension by reactionary governors, it is a vain hope to trust the industrial welfare of the wage earners to legislation. And this has been the experience of the workers of all ages. . . .

Let the workers keep in their own hands and under their immediate control regulation of matters that vitally affect industrial welfare. Organizations of workers aware of their own interests and alert to further that which promotes their own welfare are more capable of steadily securing wider opportunities and better things than any outside agents to whom this responsibility can be delegated. The way to industrial betterment and progress and freedom lies in our well-tried policy, Educate! Agitate! Organize!—Samuel Gompers, in "American Federationist."

WEINSTOCK URGES CONTROL.

That foundations such as those founded by Rockefeller, Carnegie and Sage, in order to reach their best usefulness and be free from the danger of misuse, should in some way be made responsible to the people and their government, was the expressed opinion of Colonel Harris Weinstock, who has just returned from the hearing of the Industrial Commission investigating these commissions.

Colonel Weinstock was one of the nine members of the commission, three representing employers, three laborers, and three the general public, appointed by President Wilson to look into the causes of industrial unrest in this country. The hearing from which he has just returned was arranged specifically to investigate the Rockefeller Foundation.

"The Rockefeller Foundation already is responsible to the people in that the State of New York has the power of rescinding its charter, should it be the opinion of the people that a misuse is being made of the foundation's power," said Colonel Weinstock.

"While I cannot speak for any other member of the commission, as time was not afforded us for any discussion of recommendations, or analysis of evidence, if I should in examining the results of the hearing come to the conclusion that these foundations are not sufficiently responsible to the people at large, I may favor a recommendation for legislation whereby the proper authorities of the State may have the power of appointing a sufficient number of members of controlling boards of these foundations, to assure this responsibility to the public.

"One of the amusing things in connection with the investigation was the criticism that in the past Rockefeller and Carnegie were bitterly condemned for having made so much money, and were now criticised for wanting to give it away for the common good."

"Do you not think," Mr. Weinstock was asked, "that this is as paradoxical as it seems? Is not the same perception responsible for both criticism—that workmen prefer to use their own money for their own good, rather than have someone take it away from them, and give it back, according to his ideas of their good?"

"As it happens," replied Mr. Weinstock, "it was an employer, and not a representative of labor that made this criticism. Then we must recognize that Rockefeller and Carnegie are not so much to be blamed for their fortunes as the system which makes their fortunes possible. Recognizing this, we must give them some credit for their attempt to return the money to the people. And it is but natural that they should wish to choose the men who shall disburse these funds. If it were possible for them to have sufficient confidence in any government or legislature, they might place such funds at the disposal of the will of the people by depositing them with the state, but personally, I am afraid I would not choose such a method."

"The purpose of the hearing in New York at this time was primarily to investigate the ends, objects and purposes of the foundations created by these various millionaires, and, incidentally, to follow up with other hearings in other parts of the country as to the underlying causes for industrial unrest.

"The New York hearing has been pronounced by those who followed it as one of the most remarkable ever held in this country. Never before have so many great captains of industry and finance and great labor leaders been afforded the opportunity of expressing their views on the great industrial and economic problems now facing our nation.

"The hearing proved to be a great forum from where men with conflicting views were afforded

an opportunity, under the best advantages of publicity and fairness of hearing, to present their opinions to the American people. Its greatest value was educational. The press of New York and of the nation, despite the pressure of war news, devoted a great deal of space to the testimony given, and this led to the widest editorial comment. I can say for my colleagues and myself, the testimony was of the greatest educational value to us, in enabling us to reach conclusions and make recommendations to Congress, in the form of legislative measures, for bringing about a higher degree of industrial peace throughout the nation."

Asked as to the apparent frame of mind of capitalists testifying in regard to the matter of labor, Mr. Weinstock replied:

"While some of them showed a deplorable ignorance of economic conditions and the importance of steadying the nation's labor problems, most of them expressed remarkable advanced views, indicating that the great employers of the nation are realizing more than ever before in industrial history, the importance of putting themselves in the worker's place, and looking at conditions through his eyes.

"This attitude may be explained in various ways. First, organized labor has been doing remarkable work in educating both employer and employed. Second, the much-despised I. W. W. has proven an irritant and possible menace to industrial peace, and has made employers realize that it is in their own interest to remove some of the grievances shouted from the housetops by labor agitators. And, finally, there are more employers voluntarily giving thought to the welfare of their workmen."

Mr. Weinstock referred to the "great revelation" in the testimony of Daniel Guggenheim, president of the American Mining and Smelting Company, who employs hundreds of thousands of men, and who expressed himself in favor of the "democratizing of industry, the right of industrial workers to organize, as an offset to too much power by employers, of legislation enabling the State to find employment for the unemployed.

"The suggestions and general trend of discussion before the commission," Mr. Weinstock said, "was along the line of issuing bonds by the State to enable the employment of the temporarily unemployed in public construction work, road-building, and the like."

"Do you think the problem can be adequately handled in this way?"

"I think we might make the attempt. If we fail, we can then look to other methods." Mr. Guggenheim expressed himself as believing that no man should be without a job who is physically fit and willing to work, and that it ought to be the business of the State to see that he gets work. "They may call me a Socialist," he said, "but those are my views."

"Nobody could have anticipated a decade ago that one of the greatest employers of the nation would take such advanced views as these. They might be expected to come only from a Socialist or extreme laborite.

"While other capitalists," Colonel Weinstock continued, "were not as extreme as Mr. Guggenheim in their statements, other large employers such as George W. Perkins, talked very much along similar lines, indicating a great mental awakening among captains of finance to a different conception of the needs of labor, than that held by them in the past."

"What was the frame of mind of the members of the commission, when they left the hearing, in regard to the Rockefeller, Carnegie and other foundations?"

"Some of the witnesses expressed the opinion that these foundations carried with them a serious menace to the nation, in that they could be

used for evil as well as good. I cannot speak for my fellow-commissioners, because no opportunity was afforded to have an exchange of thought on the subject. Speaking for myself, I believe that while it is possible for any great fund to be misused and to become an evil as well as a good, the likelihood of these foundations becoming a menace is remote, because, as a rule, the men chosen to handle these funds rank foremost for character and ability."—"The Bulletin."

We need not be afraid that we shall go too far in serving others. There is no danger that any of us will ever go too far in the walk of active love. There is no likelihood that any of us will become too bountiful, too kind, too helpful to his neighbor.—J. C. Hare.

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POWER OF OUR COURTS.

One of the most important decisions by the United States Supreme Court in recent years was that rendered last month in the so-called "coercion" case, in which a certain statute of the State was declared unconstitutional by a majority of the tribunal.

The law in question was very similar to if not identical with one enacted by the Legislature of California in 1893, being Section 679 of the Penal Code, and reading as follows:

"Any person or corporation within this State, or agent or officer on behalf of such person or corporation, who shall hereafter coerce or compel any person or persons to enter into an agreement, either written or verbal, not to join or become a member of any labor organization, as a condition of such person or persons securing employment, or continuing in the employment of any such person or corporation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

The decision was by Chief Justice White, and Justices McKenna, Lamar, Vandevanter, Pitney and McReynolds, with Justices Day, Holmes and Hughes dissenting.

It was based partly upon a decision rendered some years ago in what is known as the Adair case, but chiefly upon the ground that the Kansas law is repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property "without due process of law."

The Supreme Court of Kansas, however, had upheld the statute of that State which the Federal tribunal had declared void.

In the case in question it was found, as a matter of fact, that the employee was required to choose between giving up his position or agreeing to having nothing to do with any labor union during his employment.

This was held by the majority of the Federal Court not to be "coercion," or undue influence, its opinion being, in the words of a press synopsis, that the employer had a right in selecting his employees "to exercise the privilege of determining fitness by inquiry into their associations."

In that same majority decision the court was careful to disclaim any intention of holding that the State may not exercise power to prevent employers from "coercing" employees.

The majority decision in effect holds that by refusing to employ union men an employer does not violate any law, nor by requiring men seeking employment to agree not to join a labor union.

The question of "coercion," it says, is to be determined by the circumstances in each particular case.

Further, the majority decision is at pains to set forth that there is nothing in the opinion of the court inconsistent with recognition of the lawfulness of labor unions, but that they must not interfere with the right of "freedom of contract."

A vigorous dissenting opinion was filed by Justices Hughes and Holmes, in which Justice Day joined. Justice Day said, among other things of like tenor:

"The law should be as zealous to protect the constitutional liberty of the employee as it is to guard that of the employer. The principal object of this statute is to protect the liberty of the citizen to make such lawful affiliation as he may desire with organizations of his choice. It should not be necessary to the protection of the liberty of one citizen that the same right in another citizen should be abridged or destroyed."

The same able justice brought out very strongly the weakness of the majority decision by asking these pertinent questions:

"Could an employer not be forbidden from demanding agreements that an employee should not join the National Guard? Could not the State

strike down agreements not to join a certain political party? Why not labor unions, whatever members of this court may think of these unions?"

Justice Day well might have added that if it is not within the power of a State to forbid an employer from requiring his employees not to join a labor union, the State must also be powerless to require that no employer shall interfere with the religious belief of an employee, or with his right to membership in any particular church.

This majority decision seems to suit very well such organs of capital and corporations as the New York "Sun." But it is denounced as reactionary by the New York "World" and many other leading newspapers of the country in sympathy with popular rights. The "World" says:

"If this decision stands, it will mean industrial proscription and warfare now and for evermore. It will fortify unionism in some places and non-unionism in others. It asserts as a right a matter that may be only a preference or a prejudice. It punishes a union man for working. It opens the door to innumerable outrages where non-union men are concerned. It is altogether reactionary, and it is certain to have no good results."

The "World" is right. The Kansas law, like its California counterpart, aims to do no more than protect the right of every worker to get the benefit of collective bargaining, for that is the underlying principle of all labor unions.

If the employee be denied the right to join a union, he is thrown entirely upon his individual initiative as to hours and wages, and in the great majority of cases is compelled to take whatever the employer may choose to offer.

Such laws as the one declared void by the United States Supreme Court are not in reality an interference with any natural or moral right of employers, but quite the contrary.

The "Bee" has often found occasion to contend that entirely too much power has been given the courts of the United States—as well as those of the States individually—to annul beneficial legislation upon the ground that it is "unconstitutional."

In many cases such decisions are rendered by a court more or less divided—sometimes by a bare majority of one. And not infrequently, as in the present instance, the minority opinion is by far the more just, fair and equitable, and in keeping with progressive ideas.

Accordingly, this paper long has argued that no court should be allowed to nullify an act of any

State or of Congress save by unanimous opinion of all its judges. Where there is room for reasonable doubt, as evidenced by the dissent of any judge, the law should have the benefit of the doubt.

In this country the people have become so much accustomed to court decisions of a nullifying sort that they are apt to forget our judiciary has a power unknown in other lands. In Great Britain, for example, no act of Parliament can be invalidated by any court, even by unanimous voice of all its judges.

There is in England a sort of unwritten constitution, although no written one. And yet an act of Parliament signed by the king, making the most radical changes in the government—such, for instance, as abolishing the veto power of the House of Lords, or even the throne itself—is constitutional and beyond the power of any court to attack. In fact, Parliament may wipe out or reconstruct all the courts as it sees fit, and has done so at various times in the past.

Then why should not the people of America control their courts, instead of being controlled by them?—Sacramento "Bee."

Experience shows that in countries remarkable for the lenity of their laws the animus of the inhabitants is as much affected by slight penalties as in other countries by severe punishments.—Montesquieu.

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ADVANTAGES OF HIGH DUES.

In the "American Federationist," current issue, President Gompers, discussing the advantages of high dues and low initiation fees, says, in part:

"Power is necessary to influence. Power depends upon resources. This is true of the trade union as well as of every other organization. The labor organizations that have the greatest power to protect their members and the greatest influence in furthering the needs and demands of their members are the labor organizations provided with ample, substantial financial resources.

"There is only one way to accumulate organization funds—payment of adequate union dues. Organizations have found it a wise policy to increase low dues as rapidly as possible, because increased financial resources at their command give them increased prestige, increased ability to secure better wages and working conditions and increased ability to provide against threatened dangers. There is no investment a wage earner can make that will bring him greater returns than his union dues. If dues to the union are increased proportionally as the union increases wages, the power of the union to promote and safeguard the interests of its members becomes increasingly effective.

"The financial organization of a trade union must be based on sound business principles. Wildcat finances in trade unions will be no more reliable than wildcat banking investments. Money will not get into the union treasury by miracle or by the wishing process. The protection of a well-filled treasury is possible only for those who are willing to pay the price in dues, management and foresight. The very existence of a sound financial organization constitutes a defense of its members. Power does not always have to be aggressively used in order to be effective—reserve power is often the most potent. Consciousness that they possess power puts moral courage and confidence into the workers, and it puts fear into the hearts of those who would wrong them. When power exists there is hesitancy to deny the possessors their rights or fair demands. The existence of the power of self-defense prevents many industrial struggles while the weak and helpless are wronged with impunity.

"As union dues are increased it is possible to extend the system of union benefits. These benefits supplement the wages earned and enable unionists to live better and more comfortably.

"Labor organizations are constantly preaching the gospel of higher wages. What wages are to the individual, dues are to the organization. The ideal of the American Federation of Labor is to have each organization strong, competent to manage its affairs and to solve its own difficulties. While there is whole-souled sympathy and willingness to help fellow-workers in their time of need, yet the best results for all workers can be obtained when each organization is free to protect and promote the rights and interests of its own members and to organize the yet unorganized.

"But high dues should not be accompanied by high initiation fee. Indeed the initiation fee should be small, thereby inviting and making it possible for the yet unorganized to join the union and to make common cause with their fellow-workers to secure the common welfare of all. High dues regularly paid will inevitably lead to greater self-reliance, mutual interdependence, unity, solidarity, fraternity, and federation."

At some time in our life we feel a trembling, fearful longing to do some good thing. Life finds its noblest spring of excellence in this hidden impulse to do our best.—Robert Collyer.

AN ADVANCED STEP.

San Francisco is about to vote upon some charter amendments which a great many persons call radical. According to the viewpoint of some, these amendments are intended to give unwarranted favor to a certain class of workers. A few years ago such an idea as is expressed in at least one of these amendments would have been deemed so radical, so inimical to the interests of free labor that anyone so daring as to propose such an idea would have been held to have been a dangerous character.

The people of San Francisco will vote upon a charter amendment providing that all city printing shall be done under union conditions. To the opponents of such an idea this amendment means that a certain class of workers, to-wit, union workers seek to monopolize all the city printing. From one viewpoint that is true, but when it is borne in mind that anyone who will can be a union man and eligible to do this work, there is no monopoly about it. The union bars no one. Unionism is merely an agreement upon the part of workingmen that they will not work for less favorable conditions than are provided for in an agreed scale of wages, hours and other ordinary conditions of labor which have been found necessary for the protection of the comfort and health of workingmen and their families. The man who will fly in the face of the great mass of workers who have undertaken by organization to establish and maintain these needed conditions is the one who is arrogating to himself unwarranted privileges. In most cases the non-union man is one who feels that by reason of special powers of endurance, special skill or a special lack of responsibility in the care for dependents, that he can work for less money than his fellows. Possessing these special advantages, he claims the right to use those advantages to violate the agreed upon conditions of the mass and work for less, thus diminishing the opportunities of the others to secure work at conditions which are necessary for them in order to live upon the standard which the organized workers have decided to be necessary.

So far as the unions have been able, special dispensations have always been allowed to those who are below normal in their ability to perform work, thus removing as far as possible the necessity for men to ally themselves with anti-union forces in order to exercise the inherent right of all men to work.

The public at large is coming to an understanding of the justice and wisdom of the demands of the union workers. Recognition by the city of San Francisco of the right of the workers in a given line of industry to establish and maintain the standards of living which shall obtain among the workers of that industry is a long step in advance.

A FUTURE ROCKEFELLER.

"Trusts, monopolies, have had their day. They did more harm than good. Hence they must go. But, all the same, we must admire the long-headedness of the men who created these vast enterprises."

The speaker was Senator La Follette. He went on:

"The trust creator reminds me of the little boy who entered the farmer's truck patch and said, touching a handsome cucumber on a vine:

"How much for this?"

"Ten cents," the farmer answered.

"I don't want to pay more than about 2 cents," said the boy.

"Well, here's one for that price," said the farmer, and he lifted up a very small cucumber that grew beside the big one.

"All right. I'll take her," said the boy. "But don't cut her off now. I'll call for her again in two weeks' time."

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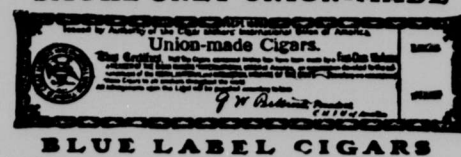
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CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The State Civil Service Commission of California announces that the following examinations have been scheduled for the month of March, 1915. Application blanks and further information may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento.

Civil Engineer, Grade II, March 5th-6th—To fill positions with the Highway Commission, department of engineering, State Harbor Commission and all other positions of the same class and grade. Salaries range from \$1200 to \$1800 per annum. Practically all the successful applicants of former examinations are now employed in the various departments of the State.

Chief Clerk, March 13th—To fill positions with the various departments of the State, at salaries ranging from \$1200 to \$2100 per annum. There are many calls for clerks of this class.

Clerk-Stenographer, March 12th-13th—To fill positions with the various departments of the State, at salaries ranging from \$1200 to \$2100 per annum. There are frequently openings for positions of this character.

Construction Engineer, March 19th-20th—To fill positions with the Highway Commission, department of engineering and all other positions in the State service of the same class and grade. The salaries range from \$1800 to \$2400 per annum. There are now several positions to be filled.

Messenger Boy, March 20th—To fill positions with the various departments of the State, at salaries ranging from \$300 to \$600 per annum. There are now several vacancies to be filled.

Architectural Draftsman, March 27th—To fill positions with the State Department of Engineering, the Board of State Harbor Commissioners and all other positions of the same class and grade. Salaries range from \$1200 to \$1800 per annum. There is a great deal of prospective architectural work for the State which will require men of this class.

OBITUARY.

The Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees of San Francisco has adopted the following resolutions:

San Francisco, Cal., February 2, 1915.

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom has called from this earth our beloved brother, Charles Rude; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this association extends to the bereaved relatives its heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this association, a copy sent to the relatives of the deceased, and one to the official journal for publication.

San Francisco, Cal., February 2, 1915.

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom has called from this earth our beloved brother, J. F. T. Burns; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this association extends to the bereaved relatives its heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this association, a copy sent to the relatives of the deceased, and one to the official journal for publication.

H. A. GREEN,

W. H. J. DEASY,

Committee.

There is time enough for everything in the course of the day, if you do but one thing at once; but there is not time enough in the year, if you will do two things at a time.—Lord Chesterfield.

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They advertise to get your patronage, and they are entitled to your consideration. A little reciprocity will help all around. Tell them you saw it in the "Labor Clarion."

LABOR'S WORST ENEMIES.

It is reported in a press dispatch from Chicago that three labor officials were arrested on indictments charging them with conspiracy in restraint of trade. It is further reported in the dispatch that one of the number is guilty of blackmail. If the charge of blackmail is founded on facts, then such a labor official should find no room in the ranks of organized labor. The labor official who through blackmail secures tribute from an employer brings a labor organization into disrepute and is a far worse criminal than the highwayman.

No labor journal can afford to defend the blackmailer, and the sooner such a "mooching" parasite is branded as undesirable and expelled from the labor union, the better it will be for the standing of the labor movement.

The labor organization cannot be held responsible for the acts of an official who prostitutes his official position for personal aggrandizement, providing such labor organization makes it known in no uncertain language that officials who use the organization to secure dishonest revenue are unworthy of the confidence of the working class.

The blackmailer in the labor organization is labor's worst enemy and should be treated as a pariah. The labor movement should not be condemned for the disreputable acts of an official, no more than any other organization or association that has elected or appointed officials who have outraged the trust reposed within them. Christ selected twelve men to propagate the doctrines of Christianity, and yet, one among the number committed treason to the "Prince of Peace," whose religion has covered the earth and aided in the expulsion of the brute from man. Men with ulterior motives will crawl into the labor organization just the same as they crawl into the church, but neither of these institutions should be condemned, simply because some member or official has debauched himself for the price of dishonor.—John M. O'Neal in Trinidad "Free Press."

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum announces one of the finest bills in its history for next week. Those who saw Hugh Herbert in "The Son of Solomon" will welcome the opportunity which will be afforded them next week of seeing him in his new vehicle "The Sons of Abraham" which was written by George Hobart and himself. It illustrates the home life of the modern well-to-do Hebrew and maintains its interest throughout. Mr. Herbert will have the support of an excellent company. George Whiting and Sadie Burt, late stars of the "Passing Show, 1913-14," a clever and versatile young couple, entitle their offering "Songsayings." James Hussey and Jack Boyle, a team of enjoyable comedians who have rapidly forged their way to the front, will present a talkfest called "The New Chauffeur." It deals with the annoyance and inconvenience which befall the proprietor of an automobile. "The Edge of the World," a positive creation of strange phenomena of living and combating colors which never appear in the same fantastic formations and shades a second time during any performance, will be produced by E. Rousby and M. Teuber, assisted by Miss Bettina (the spirit of color). Clarence Oliver and Georgie Olp will appear in the delightful little comedy by Agnes Scott "The Wall Between." Mr. Oliver is favorably remembered in this city as the star of "Officer 666" on its first production here. Miss Olp has also made herself popular in several of the most successful productions of last year. Alexander MacFadyen, the American pianist and composer, who toured the United States with Leonora Jackson, the distinguished violinist, and recently achieved a notable success with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, will give the Orpheum audiences a taste of his quality. With this bill the Rigoletto Brothers, and Edwin Stevens and Tina Marshall will close.

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Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions
to union's mail lists must come
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organization. Members are noti-
fied that this is obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1915.

The best may slip, and the most cautious fall;
He's more than mortal that ne'er err'd at all.
—Pomfret.

Tomorrow morning, February 20th, the great-
est exposition in the world's history will open
with a monster parade. The Governor has de-
clared the day a legal holiday and business of
all kinds will be shut down for the occasion.

Those trade unionists who fail to demand the
union label on their purchases should never be
able to go to bed at night with a clear conscience
because they are responsible for the present idle-
ness of many of their fellows. Demand the label
and put your fellow unionists to work.

A Denver society belle has invented a new
means of amusing the idle cads at social affairs.
She plants herself in a waiter's service tray and
slides, bumpty bump, down the stairway. Truly
the idle rich are hard pressed for means to pass
the time away when they must indulge in such
capers.

For testifying before the Industrial Relations
Commission, John D. Rockefeller accepted a
check for transportation and per diem, while John
Mitchell declined the proffered compensation.
This clearly illustrates the difference between the
two men. The one never lets the possibility of
gaining a nickel slip through his fingers, while the
other is sufficiently interested in humanity to ren-
der service gratis.

The State Supreme Court decision holding that
the Spring Valley Water Company can be com-
pelled under its franchise to make reasonable
extensions of its mains to supply water to the
outlying districts is a distinct notice to public
service corporations that they must cease playing
the role of highwaymen. Many of these corpora-
tions have in the past arrogantly ignored the
pleas of the people that they furnish needed ser-
vice, and have frequently compelled those at their
mercy to furnish the money to do work the cor-
porations were obligated by their contracts to
do. Always their claim has been that the law
was on their side, and in this claim they were
supported by some city officials. Now, how-
ever, as the result of an action instituted by pri-
vate citizens, the rule has been laid down by the
highest authority in the State that all reasonable
demands must be complied with by public ser-
vice corporations using the public streets under
franchises. The day of the insolvency of the cor-
porations in their refusal to carry out their obli-
gations to the people is rapidly passing and the
humble citizen is coming into his own.

Vocational Training Society

At a largely attended meeting in the court-room of Superior Judge Graham
in this city the Society for the Promotion of Vocational Education and Occupa-
tional Guidance was formed and the following officers elected last week:

President, George E. Gallagher, president Board of Education, San Fran-
cisco; first vice-president, A. C. Barker, superintendent schools, Oakland; second
vice-president, James W. Mullen, editor "Labor Clarion," San Francisco; secre-
tary, Mrs. May L. Cheney, appointment secretary, University of California;
directors, Dr. R. G. Boone, professor of education, University of California;
C. J. DuFour, superintendent schools, Alameda; J. S. McDowell, Chamber of
Commerce, Alameda; J. D. Roantree, secretary California Employers' Associa-
tion, San Francisco; Clarkson Dye, Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco; Irving
Kahn, merchant, Oakland; J. A. Lloyd, business agent Building Trades Council,
Oakland; E. G. Pettit, agriculturalist, Cupertino, California; J. J. McTiernan,
financial secretary San Francisco Labor Council; Miss Katherine Felton, Asso-
ciated Charities, San Francisco; Mrs. E. N. Walden, Laundry Workers' Union,
San Francisco; George E. Randolph, superintendent United Iron Works, Oakland.

The objects of the society, as set forth in the constitution adopted, are: "To
bring to public attention the aims and needs of vocational education; to provide
opportunities for the study and discussion of the various phases of the problem;
to make available the results of experience in the field of vocational education
both in this country and abroad; to initiate and encourage efforts having for
their purpose the leading of individuals into suitable occupations; to encourage
surveys of occupations and the establishment of a clearing-house for information
on occupational guidance in the shape of booklets, reports, lectures, courses of
instruction," etc.

Any person interested in the subject of vocational education or occupa-
tional guidance is eligible to membership in the society. Dues are \$1 per annum.

The subject of vocational training is one which has caused considerable
discussion in this country during the past twenty years, but until within the
past few years little progress toward the establishment of such schools was
made. Of late, however, the agitation has reached a stage where something
tangible is likely to result, and the movement gives promise of going ahead very
rapidly in the future, if one may judge by the number of persons in attendance
at the meetings called for the purpose of organizing the society, as well as by
the enthusiasm displayed by them.

The great demand for such schools is a direct consequence of the inadequacy
of the present apprenticeship system in the training of our youth for competent
service in the various occupations and crafts. That apprentices have, for various
reasons, been denied an opportunity during the period of apprenticeship to learn
the trade at which they hoped to spend their future can not be successfully denied,
and it is this fact that has made it almost imperative that some other scheme of
training our boys and girls be resorted to.

Several bills on the subject are at present pending before the State Legis-
lature, some one of which will doubtless be enacted into law.

Fluctuating Sentiments

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly prohibiting the sale or giving away of cigarettes and cigarette papers. That the law, if passed, would be simply a joke is a certainty. Such fool legislation has been passed in other States, some of them even providing for the arrest of persons for smoking, and in every instance they have been treated with contempt by the people to such an extent that they died ingloriously.

It is written that an infallible trap for wild turkeys consists of a frame-work completely covered on the top and on the sides except within a foot or so of the ground. Corn is scattered about the outside and leading into the covered space. The turkeys approach with heads down, follow along, eating corn as they go until they are within the covered space and the corn eaten. Then they start to walk out, but with their heads up they only see the framework above, and, never thinking of lowering their heads and walking out as they came in, they are securely trapped. How many members of unions are led into the purchase of non-union goods by the scattering of a few crumbs before them? And like the stupid turkey, when once trapped they know not how to get out. Better be careful and never walk into such a trap and then no embarrassment will occur.

Americans who have been influenced by the Orient to the extent of taking their tea clear, without milk or sugar, will be astonished to learn that the Occident is now bent on teaching the Chinese to use milk with their decoction of tea leaves—and condensed milk at that. An enterprising condensed-milk company is pushing the campaign, and expects to be successful. This concern has already introduced condensed-milk ice cream to the Chinese and they like it so well that many of the restaurants keep it always on hand. Practically no fresh milk is to be had in China, although the natives seem familiar enough with the virtues of both the fresh and the condensed article. Perhaps after all the Orientals have taken their tea clear because there was no milk to put in it and not because they thought the addition ruined the beverage.

The mineral products of the United States are discussed in a small volume now being distributed by the United States Geological Survey which contains a fund of useful information concerning the useful minerals and their values and production in all the States during 1912 and 1913. The figures given in some of the tables are so stupendous as to be beyond comprehension. In one table are given the figures for mineral production from 1880 to 1913, the metals being valued at \$185,000,000 in 1880 and increasing to \$883,000,000 in 1913. The non-metallic minerals increased from \$173,000,000 in 1880 to \$1,562,000,000 in 1913, and the total mineral production from \$365,000,000 to \$2,446,000,000. This total for 1913 was an increase over 1912 of more than \$200,000,000. The value of the metals imported for consumption in 1913 was \$237,000,000 and of those exported \$319,000,000. The value of the total mineral production from 1880 to 1913, inclusive, was \$35,197,000. These huge figures are of general interest, but the chief value of the volume lies in the figures and discussion of the increased or decreased production of each State during recent years. Seventy principal minerals are discussed in the pamphlet, entitled "Mineral products of the United States in 1912 and 1913," a copy of which may be obtained free of charge from the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Wit at Random

"What have you there, son?"
 "Ten beans."
 "Beans? Do you mean dollars?"
 "Yep."
 "Why don't you call money by its right name?"
 "Ain't beans a good enough name for money?"
 "Not for you. You never plant any."—Atlanta "Constitution."

"Mother," asked Tommy, "is it right to say that you 'water a horse' when he is thirsty?"
 "Yes, my dear," said his mother.
 "Well, then," said Tommy, picking up a saucer, "I'm going to milk the cat."

When Thomas B. Reed's daughter was a little girl, he was once about to sit down in the easy chair where her kitten was asleep. In sudden horror she pulled the chair away and he sat heavily down on the floor. Instead of losing his temper, Reed rose slowly to his feet and said, "Kitty, remember that it is easier to get another kitten than another father."

"He used to dance with Annie
 She waltzed with fairy grace;
 He used to drive with Fannie
 She had such a pretty face;
 He used to call on Clara—
 She always praised his book;
 But he finally married Mary—
 For she knew how to cook."

Johnny's mother had instituted a fine of 10 cents for every spot made on the table cloth. One day Johnny was observed rubbing his finger for a long time over the cloth at his plate. "John, what are you doing," said his mother at last.

"Nothing, I was just trying to rub two spots into one."

As the early morning train out of the city drew up at the first station one morning, a pleasant looking old gentleman stepped out on the platform, and, inhaling the fresh air, enthusiastically observed to the brakeman:

"Isn't this invigorating?"
 "No, sir," replied the conscientious employee, "it's Milton."

In a country store a young boy was under discussion by the cracker-barrel committee. Jones had just remarked, "That boy's a regular fool. He don't know nothing; he don't know enough to come in when it rains." Then he discovered the boy's father, who had overheard the remark, and, wishing to appease him, he said: "Well, Sam, 'tain't all your fault. You learned him all you knew."—Exchange.

A farmer in great need of extra hands at haying time finally asked Bill Smith, who was accounted the town fool, if he would help him out.

"What'll ye pay?" asked Bill.
 "I'll pay what you're worth," answered the farmer.

Bill scratched his head a minute, then announced decisively:

"I'll be durned if I'll work for that!"

Miscellaneous

THE FLATTERER'S TOLL.

Holding aloof from the weed,
 A flower, in disdain,
 Looked at the "common breed"
 That had sprung up since the rain.
 She prided herself for her beauty,
 And thought beneath contempt
 A lowly weed of the garden
 That stayed there all unkempt.

The weed shrugged herself in the breeze
 And challenged a worm with a thorn,
 As butterflies passed, and bees,
 On the gala wings of the morn;
 And, nudging a clod with a leaf,
 Whose border was seared to a tan,
 It said: "They pay in grief
 When flattered too much by man."

The gardener looked through the bower
 And frowned at the weed that day,
 And smiled when he saw the flower
 With its nectared beauty so gay,
 But the flower perished that night
 On the snowy breast of a bride,
 While the weed sported moonbeams of light
 O'er a clod at the gardenside.
 —Warren McCulloch.

As with courtesy, so it is with a man's probity; if it is genuine it shows itself in his conduct in the small things. Probity in small matters springs from a moral foundation, while probity on the large scale is often only habit or prudence.
 —Carl Hilty.

RAGGED EDGES.

By George Matthew Adams.

Back of all the tragedy of failure there is always the tragic truth of neglect and slight—edges left ragged and incomplete.
 Finish up as you go.

A few years ago a young man in a Western college became restless, discouraged. He wanted to leave his course unfinished. He sought the advice of a successful man and this was the advice: "Stick it out. Finish something. There are too many men now with ragged edges crowding the ranks." The young man finished his college course with honors. Today he is a leader and a success.

Finish up as you go.

Many a man stops work with the clock. He leaves his day's work with ragged edges. He is the man who starts his days with ragged edges.

Finish up as you go.

There is a satisfaction and a feeling of latent strength in the breast of a man who starts a thing—and finishes it. You will find this true if you do it. The most important task is always the task at hand. Complete it. Make it stand square and clean when you leave it. Look it over and be sure no ragged edges remain.

Finish up as you go.

Make thoroughness one of your masters. Searchingly note the trifles. Get them together and know them. For out of them comes—perfection.

Finish up as you go.

American Federation Newsletter

Strike of "Independents."

One hundred "free and independent" cigar makers employed trade-union methods in Peoria, Ill., to resist a second wage cut of \$1 per thousand within the past year and are now on strike. These workers "do not believe in unions," but have modified their views when they see organized cigar makers receiving \$12.50 for doing work they are offered \$9 for.

One Estimate of Rockefeller.

"Mr. Rockefeller, who appears to the world in the relief afforded the Belgians a liberal benefactor, stands convicted before the workers of Colorado as a narrowly biased and visionless money-maker," said Edward P. Costigan, counsel for the United Mine Workers, before the United States Industrial Relations Commission.

Shows America's Waste.

That America "cannot stand this free-booting, destructive, individualistic, every-man-for-himself-devil-take-the-hindmost pace much longer, sacrificing the lives of 150,000 babies every year, who died of preventable diseases, and spending \$6,500,000,000 a year in institutional care alone," was the prophecy of Rev. Dr. Frank Garland, Dayton's director of public welfare, in an address in Columbus, Ohio.

Strike Restores Wages.

Metal miners and other workers employed by the Miami Mining Company and the Inspiration Mining Company have won their demand for a restoration of the wage rates prior to last August, when a 10 per cent reduction was enforced. Under the agreement the machinists, electricians, boiler makers, carpenters, helpers and common laborers will receive the old wage rate. The miners and hoisting engineers will work on a sliding scale. About 2000 men were involved in the strike.

"Turkeys Next Christmas."

The Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation asked Treasurer Fowler of the Valley Paper Mill: "Do you consider \$1.10 per day a living wage?" Mr. Fowler answered: "I am not responsible for conditions under which we live in this world." Employees of the paper mill's rag-room are on strike because of wage reductions and hour increases. The evidence showed that when these women workers protested against conditions Mr. Fowler promised them "Turkeys next Christmas."

Illiterates Increase.

In a report on immigration illiteracy prepared under the direction of the United States Commissioner of Education, it is shown that more than one-half of the immigrants from Portugal, Mexico, Turkey, Syria, Lithuania and Southern Italy are illiterate. The latter country furnishes this country with 52.3 per cent of its illiterate immigrants. On June 30, 1914, there were 2,442,765 foreign-born illiterates in the United States, 65 per cent of whom are huddled in the cities and manufacturing towns of the Atlantic seaboard. Since 1910 the native white illiterates have been decreasing in number, while foreign-born illiterates have increased rapidly.

Discusses Foundation.

In a leading editorial, the "North American" of Philadelphia discusses the Rockefeller Foundation in the light of admissions made by Rockefeller, Jr., of his ignorance regarding Colorado conditions, and facts marshaled by trade unionists. These facts, the paper states, are "pro-

foundly disturbing." The editor makes this reference to Mr. Rockefeller: "When a man with his opportunities and good intentions shows that he does not possess the first rudiments of knowledge necessary to administer a great public trust, it is clear that the idea of these huge foundations is still on trial and should not be accepted without further evidence that it is not antagonistic to American ideals and institutions."

Poor Wages Cause Deaths.

The American Federation of Labor's continued insistence that low wages and poor conditions shorten life is sustained in a report issued by the children's bureau of the Department of Labor. It is shown that babies whose fathers earned less than \$10 a week died at the rate of 256 per 1000, while those whose fathers earned \$25 or more a week died at the rate of 84 per 1000. The infant death rate varied in different parts of the same city. In the poorest section, where sanitary conditions were at their worst, the rate was 271 per 1000 babies, or more than five times that of the choice residential section of the city. Where mothers were employed a large part of the time in heavy work, babies died at a much more rapid rate. In one group of 19 mothers whose babies all died, 15 had been keeping lodgers, an arduous occupation among the foreign women, where the wife, without extra charge, often washes and irons for the lodgers and buys and prepares their food.

Guesses Average Wage.

At a hearing before the arbitration board to adjust the wages of Bay State Street Railway Company's employees, Robert S. Goff, manager of the company, was not sure of the average wage of his workers. He made a guess that the men were "rising \$14 a week." He stated that, in general, "orders that are given the men must be carried in their heads." He acknowledged that in summer the men have to do more work, because of excursion business, but they receive the same pay. The general manager deplored the continued activity of the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission.

\$6-A-Week Girls Go Hungry.

A girl who earns only \$6 a week must go hungry unless she receives some outside help. Mrs. Glendower Evans, of Boston, declared before the American Economic Association. The speaker has been connected with the minimum wage scale commission in Massachusetts and has made an extensive survey of conditions there. "The vast majority of wage-earning women work because they must," she said. "And the vast majority earn wages far below the requirements of a decent living. How, then, do they live? I answer, for the most part, by enduring every form of privation. The majority of them, I believe, are terribly underfed. Every study of budgets and living conditions that I know of shows this."

Labor To Get Fruits of Toil.

In an address in Chicago, Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives expressed the hope that the statecraft, humanitarianism, and religion of the twentieth century will devise a scheme whereby every man and woman shall enjoy the fruits of their own labor and prevent any one from monopolizing the toil of thousands. "In 113 years our total wealth multiplied 125-fold, and is now rated at the enormous sum of \$140,000,000,000," he declared. "This, if equally distributed would give \$1312 to every man, woman, and child between the two oceans. But there is the rub, for while a few are rich beyond the dreams of avarice, many have not the wherewithal to feed and clothe themselves. The signs of the times indicate, however, that the hope of better conditions is not too fantastic for entertainment."

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

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MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST VAUDEVILLE.

HUGH HERBERT & CO., in "The Sons of Abraham," by George V. Hobart and Hugh Herbert; GEORGE WHITING & SADIE HURT, in "Songsayings"; JAMES HUSSEY & JACK BOYLE, in "The New Chauffeur"; "THE EDGE OF THE WORLD," a Creation of Strange Phenomena of LIVING AND COMBATING COLORS; CLARENCE OLIVER & GEORGIE OLP in "THE WALL BETWEEN"; ALEXANDER MacFADYEN, the Distinguished American Pianist and Composer; Last Week—EDWIN STEVENS and Tina Marshall, presenting "Two Old Men and the Devil"; RIGOLETTO BROTHERS in their Remarkable Display of Versatility.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, February 16, 1915, President A. A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Robert Nurock, violin; Paris Federici, clarinet.

Transfers deposited: R. T. George and Mabel George, both of Local 53, Calgary; J. F. Derville, Local 241, Butte, Mont.; Robt. Hahn, Local 18, Duluth, Minn.; A. M. Blodeck, Local 310, New York; L. B. Ridings, Local 36, Topeka, Kas.; P. Kubischech, Local 99, Portland, Ore.; Stephen Ernst, Local 56, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Otto Rollin, Local 2, St. Louis, Mo.; Ike Mendoza, Local 153, San Jose; Tony Ronzono and Ellis Redel, Local 210, Fresno; John Mulieri, Walter Harriss, E. B. Hibbard, Guisseppi Rosa, Reuben Wolff, John Grella, A. Novach, Vincent Bruno.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held Thursday, February 11th, at headquarters. There were several resolutions introduced which will be published in the next issue of the *Clarion*.

E. Lichtenstein of Local 76, Seattle, is reported playing at the Orpheum.

Members will please take notice and report engagements contracted for to the secretary's office promptly. This is very important and members failing to comply are subject to a fine.

Price has been set for dinner dances and dancers where meals are served with or without concert music, at the same rate as banquets and should be taken under section 18, page 17, of the price list.

Members will please take notice that the ruling that all leaders must obtain permission to contract for class C vaudeville and moving picture shows, is still in effect, and please govern themselves in accordance with this notice.

T. Eisfeldt, our veteran treasurer, is reported to be on the improve and will be able to resume duties in a short time.

Geo. Jeffery, T. Gillman and M. A. Salinger, all former members of this local, have been elected by Local 99, Portland, to represent that local at the convention of the A. F. of M., to be held in San Francisco in May, 1915.

Musical Fund Society.

The annual meeting of the society was held at the Hof Brau. The membership was largely represented and a number of members of Local No. 6 had responded to invitations. Reports of officers show the society to be in a prosperous condition. Luncheon was served at the conclusion of the meeting, and a generally good time was enjoyed by all.

Among the guests the following signified their intention to join the society: F. Adelman, A. A. Greenbaum, L. K. Reinhardt, Chas. Seiger, R. Rocco, D. D. Thalen, W. Rattray.

The officers for the ensuing term are: President, C. A. Dickman; first vice-president, M. Davis; second vice-president, P. H. Sapiro; secretary, F. Borgel; treasurer, John J. Mundwyler; trustees, F. Mundwyler, G. Keil, W. H. Lee; librarian, L. B. Hauser.

BIG TREE OF CALIFORNIA.

The government has received \$99.40 in settlement for a single sugar pine tree which was cut in trespass in the Stanislaus National Forest in California, and which yielded more than enough actual lumber to build a good-sized suburban frame house. The tree scaled 18,933 board feet, and was valued at \$6.25 per thousand feet. Not many trees contain enough lumber to build a two-foot board walk nearly two miles long, and this is believed to be the first case on record in which a single tree felled in a national forest was valued at almost \$100 on the stump.

INCOME TAX WARNING.

Only a few days remain of the time when returns of income for the year 1914 can be filed by individuals and corporations without incurring the severe penalties for delinquency in filing.

March 1st is absolutely the last day returns can be filed without subjecting the taxpayer to these penalties. In the case of an individual, the specific penalty for delinquency is from \$20 to \$1000, and in the case of a corporation, from \$50 to \$10,000, and in addition to these penalties, any amount of tax found to be due will be increased by fifty per cent. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the importance of filing returns on or before March 1st.

Immediately after March 1st a large force of Internal Revenue officers will be sent into the territory of this district, which comprises all of California North of Kern and San Luis Obispo Counties, and all of the State of Nevada. From information gathered during the past year these officers will know the names and addresses of practically all persons whose incomes for the year 1914 were sufficient to make them liable to file returns. All such persons who have not filed returns at the close of business on March 1st will be found, and absolutely no excuse will be accepted. It will do them no good to plead lack of information because they have now had nearly a year and a half to inform themselves as to the requirements of the Income Tax Law since that law passed. The officers of this district have exerted themselves to the utmost to disseminate correct information. I have repeatedly urged all persons who did not understand the law to either call at my office or write and ascertain their liability under the law. Everything possible along this line has been done, or will be done up to and including the first day of March, and every person who neglects or fails to perform the duty imposed upon him by the statute on or before that date will do so at his own risk. I repeat that absolutely no excuse will be taken and that the penalties will be imposed.

The liability of an individual to file return can be succinctly stated. Every citizen, or resident of the United States, man or woman, whose net income amounted to \$3000 or over for the year 1914 must file a return. Every non-resident alien with a net income of any amount from property owned and business, trade or profession carried on in the United States, must file a return. The single or married status of a person is not a consideration in the determination of liability to file return, although it later does become a consideration in the determination of tax liability.

Absolutely every corporation, excepting certain specifically exempted kinds of corporations accurately described in the statute itself, must file a return whether it operated at a profit or at a loss, and even though it was not actively engaged in business during the year 1914. The only question is whether it had a legal existence during any part of the year 1914. If it had, it must file a return. Certain corporations which have established a fiscal-year basis in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue may file returns on that basis, but all others must file returns on the basis of the calendar year of 1914 on or before March 1, 1915. The exemption of \$5000 allowed a corporation under the special excise law of 1909 is not allowed under the Income Tax law.

Returns may be filed at the headquarters at the Custom House in San Francisco, and at the Internal Revenue office in the Security Bank Building at Oakland, and at the Internal Revenue offices in the postoffice buildings at Sacramento and Fresno. They may also be sent by mail, but when mailed must be sent in time to reach an Internal Revenue office not later than March 1st.

Beginning February 23, 1915, the Internal Revenue offices just referred to will be kept open until 10.00 P. M. each week day for the accommodation of the public, and on March 1st, will be kept open until midnight. In the meantime, letters seeking information will be promptly answered, and information will be given by telephone or telegraph on request at the expense of the person desiring it. Everything possible will be done, but I repeat that after March 1st no excuse will be taken and the penalties will be imposed upon those who will have failed to comply with the law.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH J. SCOTT,
Collector, San Francisco, Calif.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.

The Moving Picture Operators have indorsed the proposed Charter amendment No. 2, relative to placing the union label of the Allied Printing Trades on all municipal printing. The members have been instructed to use their best endeavors to assist the successful passage of the amendment.

The union has paid fifteen dollars in sick benefits, and has set aside one hundred dollars for the assistance of members in distress.

Operators will take notice that beginning Thursday night, February 25th, meetings will be changed from ten o'clock in the morning to twelve midnight, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

JUDGE DAYTON NOW ON RACK.

Impeachment investigation of United States District Judge Alston G. Dayton of West Virginia by a special committee was authorized by the House last week.

Judge Dayton has become infamous for his blanket injunctions issued in West Virginia during and since the coal strike there. Vigorous protests have been filed against him by the Miners' Union.

Representative McGillicuddy of Maine will head the investigation committee, which will hold all its hearings in West Virginia, probably beginning at Charleston, or at Philippi. Chairman Webb of the judiciary committee will appoint the investigators, who will include Representative Danford of New York. The third member may be Representative Igoe of Missouri.

The committee will report whether impeachment charges shall be filed in the House for trial in the Senate.

"Many people think of knowledge as of money. They would like knowledge, but they cannot face the perseverance and self-denial that go to the acquisition of it."—John Morley.

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Among the titles of these short, pithy articles are Silence, Health, Character, Mistakes, Ruts, Together, Time, Dare, Pay, Why, See, System, Dream, Be Prompt, and many others. Each puts forth a fundamental truth of right and efficient living in such plain and forceful language that it sticks.

The author is himself the founder and head of a successful business.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 12, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8.15 p. m. by President Murphy.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Brouillet absent. Delegate Williams appointed vice-president pro tem.

Credentials—Marble Workers No. 38—Wm. Miskel, Frank Hamil, T. Arms, Wm. McGrath, Chas. Atchinson. Machinists' Auxiliary—J. Gorman, G. Young, W. Becker. Teamsters—Harry Gorman, vice Miles D'Arcy. Alaska Fishermen—J. V. Thompson, Ed. Anderson, I. N. Hylan, Mark Flynn, Jos. Faltus, Herman Twedt, L. P. Corbett, Chas. F. Hammarin, O. B. Holmberg, Paul Gerhardt.

Communications—Filed—From Superintendent of Schools, in reference to teachers patronizing Clark's Bakery. From California State Federation of Labor, inclosing financial statement of receipts and expenditures of the Stockton strike fund. From Mr. Dye, temporary president of the Society for the Promotion of Vocational Education and Occupational Guidance, relative to meeting to be held on Thursday evening, February 12th. From Senator Perkins, Congressman Nolan, Stephens, Hayes and Knowland, in reference to Immigration Bill. From Senator Perkins, in reference to building naval vessels in California. From the California Highway Commission, stating the matter of State highway work being done by non-union men will be given its attention. From Brewery Workers' Union, in reference to Oklahoma matter.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Iron Trades Council, in reference to men on strike in Stockton. From Moving Picture Operators' Union, request for a boycott on the Sherman Theatre, Twenty-second and Mission streets. Wage scale and agreement of Butchers' Union. From Pile Drivers' Union, in reference to a strictly union men's bank. From New Jersey State Federation of Labor, financial appeal for striking fertilizer workers.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Federal Civil Service Employees, resolutions relative to the exporting of food stuffs. From the A. F. of L., in reference to the Workmen's Compensation Law. From the Cemetery Protective Organization, relative to bills now pending before the Legislature.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 80, application for affiliation.

Referred to Secretary—From State Federation of Labor, in reference to adding machine.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Sugar Workers' Union, relative to a reduction of delegates.

Request Complied With—From Travelers' Aid Society of California, in reference to meeting on Monday, February 15th, at 4.30 p. m., Fairmont Hotel. From State Federation of Labor, requesting list of unions contributing to Stockton strike fund. From Miss Sarah J. Jones, requesting that Dr. Bradley, United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, be permitted to address the Council on Friday evening, February 19th.

Referred to Hall Association—From Brass and Chandelier Workers' Union, relative to fixtures in new temple.

Referred to Special Committee on Pressmen's Matter—From Bindery Women's Union, stating it had appointed a committee to act with special committee.

Referred to Convention Committee—From A. F. of L., relative to convention.

Reports of Unions—Carpenters No. 1082, re-

quested information as to indebtedness. Riggers and Stevedores—Will hold a picnic in Shellmound Park, Sunday, April 18th. Marine Firemen—Discountenance the names of firemen on the unemployed list. Cigar Makers—Request unionists to look for blue label when purchasing cigars. Retail Clerks—Requested a demand for clerks' card. Chauffeurs—Requested a demand for their card.

Executive Committee—In dealing with the communication from the Joint Board of Culinary Workers relative to the Waitresses' Union, committee recommends that this matter lay over pending the appeal of the union to the international, and that the secretary attempt to bring about harmony in the organization. Committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Western Pipe and Steel Company, and that the Iron Trades Council be advised to confer with company in the hope that it may be able to bring about an adjustment. Committee recommends that the Council re-affirm its position relative to the Langendorf Bakery; amended, that the matter lay over until after the meeting of the Bakers' Union; amendment carried. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the dairy of John Mondot; recommended that the request of Elevator Conductors be complied with and that the secretary be instructed to co-operate with the representatives of the Building Trades Council in order to adjust this matter. Report of committee adopted as amended.

Law and Legislative Committee—Committee reported progress on the ordinance relating to construction, operation and inspection of elevators in the city and county. Recommended that the resolutions submitted by the Federal Civil Service Employees relative to Bro. Ainsworth be endorsed as amended by committee, and that a copy of said resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of Labor. Recommended that the request of the Society for the Prevention of Blindness, relative to establishing a commission for the blind, be complied with. Recommends that the Council endorse the following charter amendments—No. 2, No. 3, No. 8, No. 28, No. 14 and No. 29. Unless the Council or its affiliated unions request the committee to report on other charter amendments, the foregoing are the only ones that are considered having direct effect on labor. Next Thursday evening committee will consider bills pending in the Legislature relating to vocational training. Report of committee adopted.

Special Committees—The committee appointed to draft resolutions to be presented to Bro. Andrew J. Gallagher, submitted the following resolutions, and also presented Bro. Gallagher with a small token of the esteem and appreciation in which he is held by the Council and its affiliated unions:

"Whereas, Andrew J. Gallagher, of his own choice and desire, at this time retires from the office of president of the San Francisco Labor Council after faithful service as an executive officer thereof since July, 1907; and

"Whereas, During his incumbency, Brother Gallagher has rendered excellent and invaluable services to the Council, its affiliated unions and the labor movement at large, which services have been an important factor in advancing the interests of the wage earners of our city and State to a degree not realized during any previous period in its history; and

"Whereas, His personal qualities have endeared him to thousands of members of organized labor who have always found him ready, eager and fair to counsel and assist them in the various struggles and efforts of labor to achieve its due; and

"Whereas, It is proper and just that such services and qualities be fittingly recognized, in order to serve as an encouragement to the recipi-

ent of these honors as well as to others desiring to emulate his example; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, through the delegates here assembled, that we hereby express our appreciation and esteem to Andrew J. Gallagher, upon his retirement from the office of president, for his distinguished ser-

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vices in behalf of the Council; and be it further "Resolved, That we hereby tender to him our best wishes for a long life of activity and usefulness in the great cause of labor, and express the hope that his every effort, private or public, may be attended with success."

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Miss Edith Suter, representing the United Garment Workers' Union, addressed the delegates and urged the necessity of demanding the union label when making purchases.

Mrs. Hannah Nolan and Mr. Elkus addressed the Council and requested assistance for the Associated Charities.

Unfinished Business—The chair appointed the following parade committee for February 20th—Patrick Flynn, Michael Casey, Thos. Garrity, T. A. Reardon, John O. Walsh, Sarah S. Hagan, Andrew J. Gallagher, Daniel Murphy, Paul Scharrenberg, Hugo Ernst, Frank Miller, George Tracy, Ella Wunderlich, David Ryan, M. T. Doyle.

The chair appointed the following committee to investigate the Spring Valley properties: Delegates Casey, Brouillet and Johnson.

Receipts—Steam Shovelmen, \$8; Gas and Water Workers, \$16; Steam Fitters No. 590, \$8; Plasterers, \$20; Elevator Constructors, \$16; Post Office Clerks, \$16; Cap Makers, \$8; Beer Drivers, \$16; Glass Blowers, \$48; Pavers, \$8; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$4; Leather Workers, \$4; Label Section, \$3; Stockton assessment, \$105.50. Total receipts, \$280.50.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage and expenses, \$10; stenographers, \$51; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Union Transfer Co., \$8.75; W. N. Brant, \$2.50; Label Section, \$11; Ed. Forestier, jewelers, \$65. Total expenses, \$213.25.

Council adjourned at 11.55 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

IMMIGRANT CONDITIONS ON COAST.

The immigrant work committee of the National Home Missions Council, representing thirteen evangelical churches in America, will conduct a series of local conferences concerning conditions and work among immigrants on the Pacific Coast. Conferences will be held at San Diego, Los Angeles, Fresno, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, and Seattle and Spokane in Washington.

These conferences are designed not simply for a general study of conditions, but to bring together those on the Coast who are actively interested or engaged in work among the recent immigrant populations, for the purpose of promoting understanding, better methods and a larger advance in work.

The conference in San Francisco will consist of delegates of churches of all denominations in Northern California, and will be held March 1st and 2d in the Auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association. There will be two sessions during each day, and on Monday night, March 1st, a mass meeting will be held, with addresses from some of the leading immigrant experts in America.

The conference will be open to every one interested in work among immigrants.

The real reason of the high cost of living is not because the farmer produces an inadequate amount of products, or gets too much for what he grows, but it is that there are too many toll-gates between the field of production and table of consumption.—Rhodes.

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INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The enactment of laws in various States on workmen's compensation for injuries has aroused increased interest in the statistics and physical and psychic conditions of industrial accidents. The total number of these accidents is almost appalling. The lowest estimate places the fatal accidents to adult workers in the United States at 35,000 a year, with an additional 1,250,000 non-fatal accidents. The Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board, on the other hand, placed the number of workers killed by accident yearly at 75,000, which apparently includes not only adults, but also workers of all ages, while the number of injured of the same classes was placed by this Massachusetts authority at 3,000,000 or over. An earthquake in a foreign country that kills half this number of persons and maims one-fiftieth of those injured in our United States industries is spoken of as catastrophic.

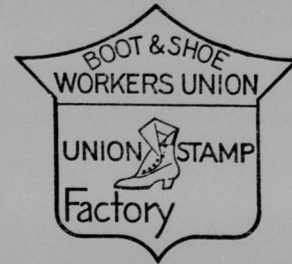
A greater proportion of accidents occur on Monday than on any other day of the week. Accidents are said to be due often to fatigue. As, after the day of rest on Sunday, workmen should be less fatigued than on other days, some other factor must be sought to explain this feature of the statistics. It has been suggested that the "blue Monday" accidents are really due to the fact that workmen take more liquor on Sunday, and thus become unnerved and more liable to accidents during the following twenty-four hours. There is, perhaps, something in this contention, says "The Journal of the American Medical Association," though it has been disputed. In the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board Reports, in which the official figures are given, there is scarcely more than one-twentieth more accidents on Monday than on Tuesday, while Tuesday is not much above the average in the number of accidents reported for other days. Saturday, of course, shows a noteworthy reduction, because of the half-holiday in some trades.

By far the larger number of accidents occur at about 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. This fact is confirmed by the reports of two State boards, Washington and Massachusetts. The tendency to speed up employment has been incriminated, as the predisposing condition for the occurrence of accidents. This desire comes over the workman when he is not fatigued, but has been employed for several hours. He starts the morning's work "cold," and as he warms to his work, the danger of mischance because of haste becomes greater. Just when the speeding up reaches a climax in the morning hours, most accidents happen. The same thing is true in the afternoon. Workmen feel sluggish after their lunch, but after an hour of work warm up again, and by about 3 o'clock they are doing their most rapid work, and are at the same time more subject to accident.

With regard to accidents among children, however, there is no hour of maximum. Accidents occur at all times, and they are comparatively much more frequent among children than adults. The United States Bureau of Labor reported that "there is clear evidence of great liability to accident on the part of children. Though employed in the less hazardous work, their rates steadily exceed those of the older co-workers, even when in that group are included the occupations of relatively high liability." This was said with regard to the Southern cotton mills, but the same thing is true of practically all industries in which children are employed.

For all of us the road has to be walked every step, and the uttermost farthing paid. The gate will open wide to welcome us, but will not come to meet us. Neither is it any use to turn aside; it only makes the road longer and harder.—George Macdonald.

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| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Assets | \$58,584,596.93 |
| Deposits | 55,676,513.19 |
| Reserve and Contingent Funds | 1,908,083.74 |
| Employees' Pension Fund | 188,521.05 |
| Number of Depositors | 66,442 |

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

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FEBRUARY, 1915

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| *Linotype Machines. | |
| **Interotype Machines. | |
| †Monotype Machines. | |
| ‡Simplex Machines. | |
| (34) Art Printery..... | 410 Fourteenth |
| (126) Ashbury Heights Advance..... | 1672 Haight |
| (48) Baldwin & McKay..... | 166 Valencia |
| (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co..... | 1122-1124 Mission |
| (82) Baumanna Printing Co..... | 120 Church |
| (73) *Belcher & Phillips..... | 515 Howard |
| (14) Ben Franklin Press..... | 140 Second |
| (196) Borgel & Downie..... | 718 Mission |
| (69) Brower & Co., Marcus..... | 346 Sansome |
| (3) *Brunt, Walter N..... | 880 Mission |
| (4) Buckley & Curtin..... | 739 Market |
| (220) Calendar Press..... | 942 Market |
| (176) *California Press..... | 340 Sansome |
| (71) Canessa Printing Co..... | 708 Montgomery |
| (87) Chase & Rae..... | 1246 Castro |
| (39) Collins, C. J..... | 3358 Twenty-second |
| (22) Colonial Press..... | 516 Mission |
| (179) *Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The..... | 568 Clay |
| (18) Eagle Printing Company..... | 4319 Twenty-third |
| (46) Eastman & Co..... | 220 Kearny |
| (54) Elite Printing Co..... | 897 Valencia |
| (62) Eureka Press, Inc..... | 440 Sansome |
| (101) Francis-Valentine Co..... | 777 Mission |
| (203) *Franklin Linotype Co..... | 509 Sansome |
| (92) Garrad, Geo. P..... | 268 Market |
| (75) Gilie Co..... | 2257 Mission |
| (17) Golden State Printing Co..... | 42 Second |
| (140) Goodwin Printing Co..... | 1757 Mission |
| (190) Griffith, E. B..... | 545 Valencia |
| (5) Guedet Printing Co..... | 3 Hardie Place |
| (27) Hall-Kohnke Co..... | 20 Silver |
| (127) *Halle, R. H..... | 261 Bush |
| (20) Hancock Bros..... | 47-49 Jessie |
| (158) Hansen Printing Co..... | 259 Natoma |
| (216) Hughes Press..... | 2040 Polk |
| (168) **Lanson & Lauray..... | 534 Jackson |
| (227) Lasky, I..... | 1203 Fillmore |
| (198) Levison Printing Co..... | 1540 California |
| (45) Liss, H. C..... | 2305 Mariposa |
| (135) Lynch, J. T..... | 3388 Nineteenth |
| (23) Majestic Press..... | 315 Hayes |
| (175) Marnell & Co..... | 77 Fourth |
| (37) Marshall, J. C..... | 48 Third |
| (95) *Martin Linotype Co..... | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (68) Mitchell & Goodman..... | 362 Clay |
| (206) **Moir Printing Company..... | 509 Sansome |
| (58) *Monahan, John & Co..... | 311 Battery |
| (24) Morris-Sheridan Co..... | 343 Front |
| (96) McClinton, M. G. & Co..... | 445 Sacramento |
| (72) McCracken Printing Co..... | 806 Laguna |
| (89) McLean, A. A..... | 218 Ellis |
| (55) McNeil Bros..... | 928 Fillmore |
| (91) McNicoll, John R..... | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (117) Mullany & Co., George..... | 2197 Howard |
| (208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J..... | 509 Sansome |
| (43) Nevin, C. W..... | 154 Fifth |
| (187) *Pacific Ptg. Co..... | 88 First |
| (59) Pacific Heights Printery..... | 2484 Sacramento |
| (81) *Pernau Publishing Co..... | 753 Market |
| (143) Progress Printing Co..... | 228 Sixth |
| (64) Richmond Banner, The..... | 220 Sixth Ave |
| (32) *Richmond Record, The..... | 5716 Geary |
| (61) *Rincon Pub. Co..... | 643 Stevenson |
| (26) Roesch Co., Louis..... | Fifteenth and Mission |
| (218) Rossi, S. J..... | 517 Columbus Ave. |
| (30) Sanders Printing Co..... | 443 Pine |
| (145) S. F. Newspaper Union..... | 818 Mission |
| (152) South City Printing Co..... | South San Francisco |
| (6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co..... | 509 Sansome |
| (15) Simplex System Co..... | 136 Pine |
| (125) *Shanley Co., The..... | 147-151 Minna |
| (52) *Stacks & Peterson..... | 1886 Mission |
| (29) Standard Printing Co..... | 324 Clay |
| (83) Samuel, Wm..... | 16 Larkin |
| (88) Stewart Printing Co..... | 1264 Market |
| (49) Stockwitz Printing Co..... | 1212 Turk |
| (63) *Telegraph Press..... | 69 Turk |
| (177) United Presbyterian Press..... | 1074 Guerrero |
| (138) Wagner Printing Co..... | N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie |
| (35) Wale Printing Co..... | 883 Market |
| (38) *West Coast Publishing Co..... | 30 Sharon |
| (36) West End Press..... | 2385 California |
| (106) Wilcox & Co..... | 320 First |
| (44) *Williams Printing Co..... | 348A Sansome |
| (71) Widup, Ernest F..... | 1133 Mission |
| (56) Wobbers, Inc..... | 774 Market |
| (112) Wolff, Louis A..... | 64 Elgin Park |

BOOKBINDERS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (123) Barry, Edward & Co..... | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (222) Doyle, Edward J..... | 340 Sansome |
| (224) Foster & Futernick Company..... | 560 Mission |
| (233) Gee & Son, R. S..... | 523 Clay |
| (231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co..... | 509 Sansome |
| (225) Hogan, John F. Co..... | 343 Front |
| (108) Levison Printing Co..... | 1540 California |
| (175) Marnell, William & Co..... | 77 Fourth |
| (131) Malloye, Frank & Co..... | 251-253 Bush |
| (130) McIntyre, John B..... | 523-531 Clay |
| (81) Pernau Publishing Co..... | 751 Market |
| (223) Roterumundt, Hugo L..... | 545-547 Mission |
| (200) Slater, John A..... | 147-151 Minna |
| (132) Thumler & Rutherford..... | 117 Grant Ave. |
| (133) Webster, Fred..... | Ecker and Stevenson |

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(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'my & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.
(114) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

As an illustration of the expeditious manner in which the International Typographical Union handles mortuary benefits paid to the families of deceased members the case of the late George Schwab is cited. He died on February 5th. Funeral services were held on the 8th instant. On the same date claim for the mortuary benefit for \$400.00, payable to the widow, was mailed from the local office. On Tuesday, the 16th, a check for the amount was received by Secretary Michelson and turned over to Mrs. Schwab. Considering the distance from San Francisco to Indianapolis, this is a remarkable record. The claim arrived at Indianapolis on the evening of February 12th and the account was adjusted and the check mailed on the morning of the 13th and reached San Francisco as above stated. Members of the union should realize the importance and necessity of keeping their dues paid up to date and seeing that their I. T. U. membership reports are on file with the secretary-treasurer at Indianapolis. Only a few days before death Schwab was apparently in a normal state of health and his early death was entirely unexpected. Had his dues not been paid or his membership report not been on file, his widow would have been deprived of the mortuary benefit.

The work of the special committee of the Allied Printing Trades Council in promoting the proposed charter amendment requiring the use of the label on city printing is progressing in a satisfactory manner. More volunteers are needed, however, especially for the purpose of distributing campaign literature. Hundreds of thousands of throwaway cards are on hand at headquarters, together with several thousand quarter cards, and in order that this printed matter may be properly distributed throughout the city the services of our members will be necessary. Any one who has not registered for this work is invited to call at headquarters. The plans of the general committee in charge are comprehensive and complete and the membership should lend assistance in order that the work may be carried out. The Allied Printing Trades Council, at its regular meeting on Tuesday evening, February 16th, indorsed Charter amendment No. 20, which proposes to create a fund, to be in charge of the Board of Supervisors, for the purpose of advertising Central California and the bay counties in particular. It is anticipated that a large portion of this fund will be used in the circulation of printed matter and the Tourist Association, which is promoting the amendment, has promised through its publicity agent to favor the union label shops. Every member of the union should look with favor upon proposition No. 20.

Last Sunday's special meeting of the union, called for the purpose of considering the report of the scale committee which has in charge the revision of the book, job and machine scale for commercial shops, made considerable progress with the work in hand. The meeting was adjourned until next Sunday, February 21st, at 2 p. m., when it is hoped to conclude the work of revising the scale. All members of the book and job branch are interested in the result of revising the job scale and should be on hand at next Sunday's meeting. This is the last meeting of the union to be held at the old hall on Fourteenth street. The regular monthly meeting for February will be called to order in Convention Hall on the second floor of the new Labor Temple at Sixteenth and Capp streets. The Typographical Union will enjoy the distinction of being the first organization to occupy the new building, and the event should be marked by a large attendance.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays, 63 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 163—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 419—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Household and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Avenue.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 218 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Headquarters, 218 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 53 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, midnite, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. S. Schullberg, Secretary, 1804½ Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, McCoppin and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet by motion of union, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 218 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguere, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia. Mrs. A. T. Wulff, Secretary.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

San Francisco trade unionists who died during the week just closed were: Charles P. Arth of the barbers, Arthur Worker of the marine firemen, William J. De Brie of the molders, Joseph Stittmatter of the carpenters, Angelo Corvino of the stationary firemen, Harold J. Noonan of the tailors, and Ted Ross of the marine firemen.

Bartenders' Union No. 72 has chosen M. Skierka as an assistant business agent to have charge of the work at the Fair.

The Barbers' Union indorsed all of the union labor charter amendments at their meeting Monday night.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 last Monday night voted \$20 in accident benefits, \$13 for members out of work, and \$200 in death benefits.

Many of the unions are busy these days sprucing up preparatory to moving into the new Labor Temple, which will be ready for occupancy March 1st. Old furniture is being refurbished and new paraphernalia purchased, so that it will be a neat and clean lot of offices that will greet the eye of the visitor to the new building after the first day of next month.

Labor organizations that will participate in the parade for the opening day exercises at the Fair Saturday will assemble on Van Ness avenue, between Bush and Clay streets. This is the official notice given by the special parade committee which consists of M. T. Doyle, David Ryan, Patrick Flynn, Michael Casey, Thomas Garrity, T. A. Reardon, John O. Walsh, Sarah Hagan, Andrew J. Gallagher, Daniel Murphy, Paul Scharrenberg, Hugo Ernst, Frank Miller, George Tracy, and Ella Wunderlich.

The Union Iron Works having been awarded contracts for the building of several ships the iron trades unions are looking forward to better times in the near future, as the building of these ships will necessitate the employment of a large number of men now idle.

The proposed wage scale and working agreement submitted to the Labor Council by the Butchers' Union has been referred to the executive committee of the Labor Council.

The Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 has elected Harry Gorman delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council.

The Oklahoma City Trades and Labor Council has notified the San Francisco Labor Council that the New State Brewing Co. of that city has finally unionized its plant and is no longer on the unfair list.

GEM OF PHILOSOPHY.

A real wise economist spills this gem of philosophy upon the heads of the toilers: "Wages are a perpetual reminder of man's inferiority to man. When all men are equal, there will then be no necessity for them." If we are to wait until all men are equal and there is no inferiority of man to man when can we hope to get improvement in our condition? If we had less of this nonsense and more sensible effort we would travel much faster. Some men are inferior to others both physically and mentally and nothing is to be gained by denying this fact.

In every relation of life we must bear and forbear; we must not expect perfection, and each party should carry the cloak of charity for the other.—Rev. M. Huggins.

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Personal and Local

The International Broom and Whisk Workers' Union has written asking the San Francisco unions to assist them in their fight for the use of union-made brooms. For some time past the Broommakers' Union has been on a strike, but the employers have refused to give in, stating that they are forced to compete with brooms manufactured by convict labor and that they consequently cannot afford to pay the scale. At present the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. states that 60 per cent of the brooms are manufactured by convict labor.

The San Francisco Labor Council has asked Secretary of Labor Wilson to reopen the case of Captain Frank Ainsworth, recently dismissed from the office of inspector of immigration of the port of San Francisco. The resolution was introduced into the Council by the San Francisco Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees, of which body Captain Ainsworth is president.

California Coopers' Union No. 65 will soon start a vigorous campaign against prohibition. A registration committee, whose duty will be to see that every member of a union and their relatives register and cast their votes against prohibition has been appointed. It consists of J. Cresse, S. Hollis and R. Gough. The general committee in charge of the campaign is R. Porter, W. Prignatz, R. Gough, J. Cresse, R. Godfrey, C. Pabst, S. Hollis and C. Ochs.

Waitresses' Union No. 48 has appointed the following committee to make arrangements for the union's annual ball: Minnie Andrews, Lena Hopper, Ida Keene, Irene Hosler, Jennie Guegnin, May Bartley, Minnie Blout and Estelle Pacha.

The Labor Council has sent letters to all its affiliated unions urging them to participate in the parade and the exercises on the opening day of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Saturday. Organized labor has been assigned to the East side of Van Ness Avenue, from McAllister to O'Farrell streets, for a starting point.

The Iron Trades Council advised the Labor Council last Friday night that the union men of the metal trades are out on strike in Stockton. An appeal for financial assistance accompanied the communication, which was referred to the executive committee.

The Labor Council last Friday night indorsed proposed charter amendments regulating the lighting of streets, pensioning of municipal employees, increasing pay of copyists in the Recorder's office, establishing a permanent fund for the relief of unemployed citizens, and increasing the salaries of marine firemen and hydrantmen.

President Daniel Murphy has appointed the following committee to represent the Labor Council in the parade on the opening day of the Exposition: Patrick Flynn, Michael Casey, Thomas Garrity, T. A. Reardon, John O. Walsh, Sarah Hagan, Andrew J. Gallagher, Daniel Murphy, Paul Scharrenberg, Hugo Ernst, Frank Miller, George Tracy, Ella Wunderlich, David Ryan and M. T. Doyle.

Resolutions opposing the continued exporting of food from the United States, which, it is alleged, will result in a shortage of food in this country, and a great increase in the cost of living should the European war continue indefinitely, were introduced in the Labor Council last Friday night by Captain Frank Ainsworth, of the San Francisco Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees, and referred to the law and legislative committee of the Labor Council.

The Anti-Japanese Laundry League has indorsed the proposed charter amendment, No. 28, increasing the pay of copyists employed by the city 1 cent per folio.

Arrangements are completed for the annual convention of the District Council of Retail Clerks' International Association to be held in the Municipal Auditorium Saturday and Sunday. The program includes a banquet, automobile trip through the city and a visit to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

THE DISINTERESTED PUBLIC.

By Jerome A. Ross.

The measure of success that has come to the prohibitionists is making them drunk with power, and unless it is checked the American people will surely regret their disinterestedness. Having banished the saloons, but not the drinking of liquor, from about a dozen States, the prohibitionists, aided and abetted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Association, are now seeking to prohibit the manufacture and sale of tobacco in every form.

At the annual meeting of the Kentucky Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at Winchester, in Clark County, in October, resolutions in favor of State-wide and Nation-wide prohibition were coupled with a resolution opposing the use in any way of tobacco, all on the same alleged grounds of morality and for the benefit of the people. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ohio, at its State convention recently held, also attacked the use of tobacco in every form. These facts, in connection with various measures introduced all over the United States to curtail the use and sale of tobacco, and the bill introduced at the last session of the Louisiana Legislature to prohibit absolutely the manufacture and sale of tobacco in that State, show conclusively that tobacco is next. If as a nation we are to be prohibited from drinking beer or a glass of whisky when we desire it, or from smoking when we want to smoke, why not let us prohibit the drinking of coffee and tea, the chewing of chewing gum, eating hot biscuits, eating bacon, welsh rabbits, or reading novels not built on Bible stories?

Why not a nation-wide law against the manufacture and sale and use of playing cards and checkers and dominoes, not forgetting fried meats and buckwheat cakes? In a word, why not a nation-wide law compelling men to walk on one side of the street and women on the other? Why not a nation-wide law separating the sexes in the churches, in the theatres?

These laws are not impossible of being framed and passed. Puritanism of the Cromwellian type seems to be the dominant force in our politics today. It is sweeping onward; it has engulfed the West, and unless the East wakes up we, too, may be submerged. The responsibility for the situation rests upon the public, and the politico-preachers who are the driving force of this diabolical system, knowing the disinterestedness of the public, are entrenching themselves behind breastworks that will not easily be demolished when the people shall have awakened to the dangerousness and power of these false reformers.

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